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CURRENT SERIAL RECORD

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

MILK MARKETING ORDERS DIVISION

SUMMARIES OF
FEDERAL MILK MARKETING ORDERS

Revised through July 1, 1963

Attached are Summaries of Federal Milk Marketing Orders which were revised during the period April 2 through July 1, 1963. Also included are the summaries for Dayton-Springfield, Muskegon, Southeastern Florida, Toledo, and Upstate Michigan orders. These orders were not revised during this period. Summaries for Muskegon and Upstate Michigan were prepared to conform with the new format and page numbering system adopted in 1959. Minor revisions and corrections made it necessary to also prepare new summaries for Dayton-Springfield, Southeastern Florida, and Toledo orders.

Included on separate pages of this supplement are types of seasonal pricing plans and pricing factors used in Federal milk orders.

Separate pages show suspensions and terminations and Federal Register Citations for the period April 2 through July 1, 1963.

Suspensions and Terminations

Issued during the period April 2, 1963 through July 1, 1963

Suspensions

10 Northeast Markets:

	Page		Page
Boston	1-4	Southeastern New England	14-4
Connecticut	15-4	Upper Chesapeake Bay	16-4
New York-New Jersey	2-5	Washington, D. C.	3-4
Philadelphia	4-4		

Action reduces surplus prices eight cents per hundredweight in each of the months of July and August 1963.

Central Arkansas: Page 108-3: Action provides for the Class I price to be identical to that established by the Memphis order until amendment action can be made effective.

Colorado Springs-Pueblo: Page 135-3: Action continues the present Class I price provision until amendment action can be made effective.

Page 135-3: Action permits packaged fluid milk products received from an Eastern Colorado order pool plant and distributed by a Colorado Springs-Pueblo order handler to be deducted from Class I if they were classified as Class I at the Eastern Colorado pool plant.

Eastern Colorado: Page 137-3: Action continues the present Class I price provision until amendment action can be made effective.

Inland Empire: Page 133-4: Action suspends the take-out and pay-back provisions of the seasonal pricing plan for the current calendar year.

Page 133-1: Action allows diversion of producer milk during July and August.

New York-New Jersey: Page 2-5: Suspension order will result in average nearby differentials for the period June through September 1963, at the approximate level which would have prevailed had the option of nonpool status been available in these months, and continued to be exercised by the large nearby plant which exercised such option prior to the July 1, suspension.

Youngstown-Warren: Page 48-1: Suspension removes the requirement that receipts from supply plants be included in the percentage used to determine pool plant qualifications.

Suspensions and Terminations -Continued

Issued during the period April 2, 1963 through July 1, 1963

Terminations

Minneapolis-St. Paul: Page 68-2: Terminates the provision that a supply plant operated by a cooperative, meeting specified shipping requirements on its member milk, must be within the city limites of Minneapolis or St. Paul to qualify as an automatic pool plant. Eliminates the requirement that a co-operative supply plant outside Minneapolis or St. Paul must receive a producer's milk on more than 45 days in April through June in order to consider as a receipt and shipment from such plant for pooling purposes such producer's milk delivered directly from the farm to distributing plants in August, September, and October.

Suburban St. Louis: Page 32-1: Action terminates the "dairy farmer for other markets" provision of the order.

Youngstown-Warren: Page 48-1: Action permits milk to be diverted to a pool plant under the Philadelphia order and still retain its status as producer milk under the Youngstown-Warren order.

Order Suspensions in Effect July 1, 1963

Appalachian	Madison	Rio Grande Valley
Boston	Minneapolis-St. Paul	Rock River Valley
Central Miss.	Mississippi Delta	St. Joseph
Central W. Texas	Miss. Gulf Coast	Southeastern Florida
Cincinnati	Nashville	Southeastern N. England
Clarksburg	Nebr.-Western Iowa	Sioux Falls-Mitchell
Connecticut	Neosho Valley	S. Bend-LaPorte-Elkhart
Duluth-Superior	New Orleans	Southern Michigan
Eastern Colorado	North Texas	Springfield
Fort Wayne	Northeastern Ohio	Upper Chesapeake Bay
Great Basin	Northeastern Wis.	Washington, D.C.
Inland Empire	Northern Louisiana	Wheeling
Kansas City	Oklahoma Metrop.	Wichita
Lubbock-Plainview	Ozarks	Worcester
	Puget Sound	Youngstown-Warren

(1-1-63): Action suspends compensatory payments at the difference between the Class I and surplus prices until amendment actions can be made effective. -----

Black Hills	Des Moines	St. Louis
Chattanooga	Eastern S. Dakota	Sioux City
Chicago	Knoxville	Suburban St. Louis
Central Ark.	Paducah	Texas Panhandle

(3-1-63): Action provides for continuing the presently effective rate of compensatory payment at the difference between Class I and blend price until amendment action can be made effective. -----

Cedar Rapids-Iowa City	Red River Valley
Louisville-Lexington-Evansville	San Antonio
Quad Cities-Dubuque	

(3-1-63): Action provides for compensatory payment at the difference between Class I and blend prices until amendment actions can be made effective. -----

Boston	Philadelphia	Upper Chesapeake Bay
Connecticut	Southeastern N. England	Washington, D.C.
New York-N.J.		

(7-1-63): Action reduces surplus prices eight cents per hundredweight in each of the months of July and August. -----

Central Arkansas (6-1-63):

Action provides for the Class I price to be identical to that established by the Memphis order until amendment action can be made effective.

Central West Texas (3-1-59):

Action suspends those provisions which relate to the base and excess plan for distributing proceeds to producers.

Chicago (3-1-63):

Order suspends the classification section references to "in bulk" to provide Class III classification of milk disposed of in consumer packages to bakeries, soup and candy manufacturing establishments.

Order Suspensions in Effect July 1, 1963 -Continued

Colorado Springs-Pueblo (5-1-63):

Action continues the present Class I price provision until amendment action can be made effective.

(7-1-63): Action permits packaged fluid milk products received from an Eastern Colorado order pool plant and distributed by a Colorado Springs-Pueblo order handler to be deducted from Class I if they were classified as Class I at the Eastern Colorado pool plant.

Eastern Colorado (5-1-63):

Action continues the present Class I price provision until amendment action can be made effective.

Inland Empire (5-3-63):

Suspends the take-out and pay-back provisions of the seasonal pricing plan for the current calendar year.

(7-1-63): Action allows diversion of producer milk during July and August.

Mississippi Gulf Coast (9-1-62):

Action suspends indefinitely that portion of pool plant requirements which require shipments by a supply plant of 50 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers to a distributing plant.

New York-New Jersey (7-1-62):

Suspension action removes those parts of the order concluded by the Supreme Court to be invalid and also those parts which would permit the Class I-A milk for the market to gain an unregulated status and thereby avoid the order's minimum pricing.

(6-1-63): Suspension order will result in average nearby differentials for the period June through September 1963, at the approximate level which would have prevailed had the option of nonpool status been available in these months, and continued to be exercised by the large nearby plant which exercised such option prior to the July 1 suspension.

Oklahoma Metropolitan (6-1-62):

The compensatory payment provision in the order applying to a nonpool distributing plant is suspended indefinitely.

(4-1-63): Mileage limit on transfers suspended indefinitely.

Rio Grande Valley (4-1-63):

Suspends 9-day diversion indefinitely.

Wichita (9-1-62):

Suspension permits a plant to qualify as a supply pool plant, December 1962 through July 1963, on the basis of any shipment of milk in September through November 1962, to a distributing pool plant.

(1-1-63): The "standby" pool plant provision is suspended in any month during which a plant qualified under such provisions, qualifies also under the 50 percent shipment standard of another order.

Youngstown-Warren (6-1-63):

Suspension removes the requirement that receipts from supply plants be included in the percentage used to determine pool plant qualifications.

Pricing factors used in Federal milk orders, July 1, 1963

Marketing area	:Basic: :for- :mula :	:Class: :I :	Mfg.	Marketing area	:Basic: :for- :mula :	:Class: :I :	Mfg.
Appalachian	: 1	: 1	: 4-6	Neosho Valley	: 1	: 1	: 4-5
Austin-Waco #	: NBF	: 1*	: 6-9	New Orleans	: 1	: 1	: 1-4
Black Hills	: 1	: 1	: 6	New York - N.J. ϕ	: 10	: 10	: 5-6
Boston	: 10	: 10	: 5	N. Central Iowa #	: NBF	: 1*	: 4
Cedar Rapids-I.C.	: NBF	: 1*	: 4	N. Central Ohio #	: NBF	: 1*	: 1-6*
Central Arizona ϕ	: 1	: 1	: 6	Northeastern Ohio ϕ	: 1	: 1	: 1-2-6
Central Arkansas	: 1	: 1*	: 5	Northeastern Wis.	: 1	: 1	: 1
Central Miss.	: 1	: 1	: 4	Northern Louisiana	: 1	: 1	: 6
Central W. Texas ϕ	: NBF	: 1*	: 6-9	North Texas	: 1	: 1	: 6-9
Chattanooga	: 1	: 1	: 4-6	Oklahoma Metrop. ϕ	: 1	: 1	: 5
Chicago ϕ	: 1	: 1	: 1	Ozarks	: 3-6	: 1*	: 3-6
Cincinnati ϕ	: 1	: 1	: 4-6	Paducah	: 1	: 1	: 2-4-6
Clarksburg	: 1	: 1	: 2-6-7	Philadelphia #	: 10	: 2-10	: 5
Colo.Springs-Pueblo	: 1	: 1	: 2-6	Puget Sound	: 1	: 1	: 6
Columbus ϕ	: 1	: 1	: 2-6	Quad Cities-Dubuque	: NBF	: 1*	: 4
Connecticut	: 10	: 10	: 5	Red River Valley ϕ	: NBF	: 1*	: 5*
Corpus Christi # ϕ	: NBF	: 1*	: 6-9	Rio Grande Valley	: 1	: 1	: 6
Dayton-Springfield ϕ	: 1	: 1	: 6	Rock River Valley	: 1	: 1	: 1
Des Moines	: NBF	: 1*	: 4-6	St. Joseph	: NBF	: 1*	: 4-6
Duluth-Superior	: 1	: 1	: 6	St. Louis	: 3-6	: 1*	: 3-6
Eastern Colorado	: 1	: 1	: 2-6	San Antonio ϕ	: NBF	: 1*	: 6-9
Eastern S. Dakota	: 1	: 1	: 6	Sioux City	: 1	: 1	: 6
Fort Smith #	: 1	: 1	: 4	Sioux Falls-Mit.	: 1	: 1	: 6
Fort Wayne	: 1	: 1	: 1-6	S.Bend-LaP-Elkhart ϕ	: 1	: 1	: 2-6
Great Basin ϕ	: 1	: 1	: 6	Southeastern Fla. ϕ	: NBF	: 2-6-11	: 6-8
Indianapolis	: 1	: 1	: 1-6	Southeastern N.Eng.	: 10	: 10	: 5
Inland Empire ϕ	: 1	: 1	: 6	Southern Michigan	: 1	: 1	: 1-6
Kansas City	: 1	: 1	: 4-6	Southwest Kansas	: 1	: 1	: 5
Knoxville	: 1	: 1	: 2-4-6-7	Springfield	: 10	: 10	: 5*
Louis.-Lex.-Evans.	: 1	: 1	: 1	Suburban St. Louis	: 3-6	: 1*	: 3-6*
Lubbock-Plainview	: NBF	: 1*	: 6	Texas Panhandle	: 1	: 1	: 6
Madison	: 1	: 1	: 1	Toledo #	: 1	: 1	: 2-6
Memphis #	: 1	: 1	: 4	Tri-State #	: 1	: 1	: 1
Mich. Upper Pen. #	: NBF	: 1*	: 1	Up. Chesapeake Bay	: NBF	: 2-10*	: 5
Milwaukee #	: 1	: 1	: 1	Upstate Michigan ϕ	: 1	: 1	: 2-4-6
Minneapolis-St.Paul	: 1	: 1	: 1	Washington, D. C.	: NBF	: 2-10*	: 5
Mississippi Delta	: NBF	: 1*	: 4	Western Colorado #	: 1	: 1	: 2-6
Miss. Gulf Coast	: NBF	: 1*	: 4	Wheeling	: 1	: 1	: 2-6-7
Muskegon	: 1	: 1	: 1-6	Wichita ϕ	: 1	: 1	: 4-5
Nashville	: 1	: 1	: 2-4-6-7	Wilmington #	: 10	: 2-10	: 5*
Nebr.-Western Iowa	: 1	: 1	: 6	Worcester	: 10	: 10	: 5*
				Youngstown-Warren	: 2-6	: 1*	: 2-6

Codes:

NBF - No basic formula.

- Individual handler pool.

* - Based on another order or orders.

ϕ - More than two classes or specials.

1 - Minnesota-Wisconsin.

2 - Midwest condenseries.

3 - Midwest condenseries plus local plants.

4 - Local plants.

5 - U.S. manufacturing.

6 - Butter-powder.

7 - Butter-cheese.

8 - Butter.

9 - Wisconsin Cheddar cheese.

10 - Economic index.

11 - Actual Class I price
specified in order.

7/11/63

Type of seasonal plans used in Federal milk orders, July 1, 1963

I. Base-Excess Plan

Market	Base Forming Period	Base Paying Period
Appalachian	September - February	April - July
Black Hills	July - December	January - June
Central Arkansas	September - December	February - July
Central Mississippi	September - January	March - July
Central West Texas ^{1/}	September - December	March - June
Chattanooga	September - January	March - July
Chicago	September - November	March - June
Clarksburg	September - December	April - July
Des Moines	September - November	March - June
Eastern South Dakota	September - November	March - June
Fort Smith	September - December	February - July
Great Basin	August - December	Entire year
Kansas City	September - December	February - July
Knoxville	September - February	April - August
Lubbock-Plainview	September - December	March - June
Madison	September - November	March - June
Milwaukee	August - November	March - June
Minneapolis-St. Paul	July - October	January - June
Mississippi Delta	September - January	March - July
Mississippi Gulf Coast	September - January	March - July
Muskegon	August - December	Entire year
Nashville	September - January	March - July
Neosho Valley	August - November	February - July
New Orleans	September - January	February - July
North Central Ohio	September - November	April - June
Northeastern Wisconsin	September - November	March - June
Northern Louisiana	September - December	February - July
North Texas	August - January	March - June
Puget Sound	August - December	Entire year
Red River Valley	September - December	March - June
Rock River Valley	September - November	March - June
S. Bend-LaPorte-Elkhart	September - December	April - July
Southern Michigan	August - December	Entire year
Texas Panhandle	September - December	March - June
Upper Chesapeake Bay	July - December	March - June
Washington, D. C.	July - December	April - June
Wheeling	September - December	April - July

^{1/} Suspended indefinitely March 1, 1959.

II. Louisville plan

Market	Pay-back months	Deduct months
Cincinnati	September - December	April - July
Columbus	September - December	April - July
Connecticut	July - September	April - June
Dayton-Springfield	September - December	April - July
Fort Wayne	September - November	April - June
Indianapolis	September - December	April - July
Inland Empire 1/	September - November	April - June
Louisville-Lexington-		
Evansville	September - December	April - July
Nebraska-Western Iowa	September - November	April - June
Ozarks	October - December	April - July
St. Louis	October - December	April - July
Sioux City	September - November	April - June
Suburban St. Louis	October - December	April - July
1/ Suspended for 1962 and 1963.		

III. Markets having only seasonal variations in Class I price differentials

Market	Months in which highest: differential applies	Difference in highest and lowest differentials
	Month	Dollars
Austin-Waco	July - February	0.40
Boston	October - December	1.13
Cedar Rapids-Iowa City	August - November	.40
Corpus Christi	July - February	.40
Duluth-Superior	July - October	.40
Memphis	August - February	.24
Mich. Upper Peninsula	August - November	.40
New York-New Jersey	November	1.09
North Central Iowa	August - November	.40
Northeastern Ohio	August - March	.45
Oklahoma Metropolitan	July - March	.40
Paducah	August - February	.60
Philadelphia	October - December	.80
Quad Cities	August - November	.40
Rio Grande Valley	July - February	.30
St. Joseph	August - March	.30
San Antonio	July - February	.40
Southeastern N.England	October - December	1.13
Springfield	October - December	1.13
Toledo	August - January	.40
Tri-State	August - February	.67
Upstate Michigan	July - January	.40
Wilmington	October - December	.80
Worcester	October - December	1.13
Youngstown-Warren	August - March	.45

IV. Markets without seasonal variation in Class I price differentials

Black Hills <u>1/</u>	Inland Empire <u>2/</u>
Central Arizona	Knoxville <u>1/</u>
Central Mississippi <u>1/</u>	Louisville-Lexington-Evansville <u>2/</u>
Cincinnati <u>2/</u>	Mississippi Delta <u>1/</u>
Chattanooga <u>1/</u>	Mississippi Gulf Coast <u>1/</u>
Colorado Springs-Pueblo	Nebraska-Western Iowa <u>2/</u>
Columbus <u>2/</u>	Northern Louisiana <u>1/</u>
Connecticut <u>2/</u>	Puget Sound <u>1/</u>
Dayton-Springfield <u>2/</u>	Sioux City <u>2/</u>
Eastern Colorado	Sioux Falls-Mitchell
Eastern South Dakota <u>1/</u>	Southeastern Florida
Fort Wayne <u>2/</u>	Southwest Kansas
Great Basin <u>1/</u>	Western Colorado
Indianapolis <u>2/</u>	Wichita

1/ Markets also have base-excess plan.

2/ Markets also have Louisville plan.

Supplement to Federal Register Citations -Con.
(April 2 through July 1, 1963)

<u>Market and Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>Minneapolis-St. Paul - C.F.R. 1068</u>		
28 FR 5205	5-24-63	Order terminating certain provisions
<u>New York-New Jersey - C.F.R. 1002</u>		
28 FR 6257	6-19-63	Order suspending certain provisions
28 FR 6821	7-3-63	Order suspending certain provisions
<u>Philadelphia - C.F.R. 1004</u>		
28 FR 6821	7-3-63	Order suspending certain provisions
<u>St. Joseph - C.F.R. 1061</u>		
28 FR 4433	5-3-63	Amendment No. 1
<u>Southeastern New England - C.F.R. 1014</u>		
28 FR 6821	7-3-63	Order suspending certain provisions
<u>Suburban St. Louis - C.F.R. 1032</u>		
28 FR 5610	6-7-63	Order terminating certain provisions
<u>Tri-State - C.F.R. 1005</u>		
28 FR 3852	4-19-63*	Correction
<u>Upper Chesapeake Bay - C.F.R. 1016</u>		
28 FR 6821	7-3-63	Order suspending certain provisions
<u>Washington, D. C. - C.F.R. 1003</u>		
28 FR 6821	7-3-63	Order suspending certain provisions
<u>Youngstown-Warren - C.F.R. 1048</u>		
28 FR 4293	5-1-63	Amendment No. 1
28 FR 5455	6-4-63	Order terminating certain provisions
28 FR 6258	6-19-63	Order suspending certain provisions

* Previously omitted.

Supplement to Federal Register Citations
(April 2 through July 1, 1963)

<u>Market and Citation.</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>Boston C.F.R. 1001</u>		
28 FR 6821	7-3-63	Order suspending certain provisions
<u>Central Arkansas - C.F.R. 1108</u>		
28 FR 5493	6-5-63	Order suspending certain provisions
<u>Colorado Springs-Pueblo - C.F.R. 1135</u>		
28 FR 3315	4-5-63	Order, revised (includes Amd. No. 5)
28 FR 3852	4-19-63	Order suspending certain provisions
28 FR 6674	6-28-63	Order suspending certain provisions
<u>Connecticut - C.F.R. 1015</u>		
28 FR 6821	7-3-63	Order suspending certain provisions
<u>Eastern Colorado - C.F.R. 1137</u>		
28 FR 3322	4-5-63	Amendment No. 2
28 FR 3852	4-19-63	Order suspending certain provisions
<u>Fort Wayne - C.F.R. 1047</u>		
28 FR 5365	5-30-63	Amendment No. 12
<u>Indianapolis - C.F.R. 1049</u>		
28 FR 5366	5-30-63	Order, revised (includes Amd. No. 3)
<u>Inland Empire - C.F.R. 1133</u>		
28 FR 4433	5-3-63	Order suspending certain provisions
28 FR 6531	6-26-63	Order suspending certain provisions
<u>Michigan Upper Peninsula - C.F.R. 1044</u>		
28 FR 4749	5-11-63	Amendment No. 4
<u>Milwaukee - C.F.R. 1039</u>		
28 FR 3471	4-10-63	Amendment No. 17

Page numbers on the order summaries are preceded by the order number. For example, Appalachian is Order number 11; there are five pages in this summary. Thus, the page numbers are 11-1; 11-2; 11-3; 11-4; and 11-5.

	<u>Pages</u>
INTRODUCTION	INT. 1-5
TYPE OF SEASONAL PLANS	---
PRICING FACTORS USED AND TYPE OF POOL	---
POPULATION (1960 CENSUS)	---
FEDERAL REGISTER CITATIONS	CIT. 1-14
ORDER SUSPENSIONS (April 2-July 1)	---
ORDER SUSPENSIONS IN EFFECT	---
ORDER SUMMARIES	---

<u>Order Number</u>	<u>Market</u>	
11	Appalachian	11-1 through 11-5
129	Austin-Waco	129-1 through 129-4
75	Black Hills	75-1 through 75-4
1	Boston	1-1 through 1-5
70	Cedar Rapids-Iowa City	70-1 through 70-4
131	Central Arizona	131-1 through 131-4
108	Central Arkansas	108-1 through 108-5
103	Central Mississippi	103-1 through 103-5
128	Central West Texas	128-1 through 128-5
90	Chattanooga	90-1 through 90-5
30	Chicago	30-1 through 30-6
33	Cincinnati	33-1 through 33-5
9	Clarksburg	9-1 through 9-5
135	Colorado Springs-Pueblo	135-1 through 135-4
35	Columbus	35-1 through 35-5
15	Connecticut	15-1 through 15-5
130	Corpus Christi	130-1 through 130-4
34	Dayton-Springfield	34-1 through 34-4
79	Des Moines	79-1 through 79-5
69	Duluth-Superior	69-1 through 69-4
137	Eastern Colorado	137-1 through 137-4
76	Eastern South Dakota	76-1 through 76-4
102	Fort Smith	102-1 through 102-3
47	Fort Wayne	47-1 through 47-4
136	Great Basin	136-1 through 136-5
49	Indianapolis	49-1 through 49-4
133	Inland Empire	133-1 through 133-5
64	Kansas City	64-1 through 64-5
101	Knoxville	101-1 through 101-4
46	Louisville-Lexington-Evansville	46-1 through 46-5
120	Lubbock-Plainview	120-1 through 120-5
51	Madison	51-1 through 51-5
97	Memphis	97-1 through 97-5
44	Michigan Upper Peninsula	44-1 through 44-4
39	Milwaukee	39-1 through 39-4

<u>Order Number</u>	<u>Market</u>	<u>Pages</u>
68	Minneapolis-St. Paul	68-1 through 68-4
105	Mississippi Delta	105-1 through 105-5
107	Mississippi Gulf Coast	107-1 through 107-4
42	Muskegon	42-1 through 42-4
98	Nashville	98-1 through 98-5
65	Nebraska-Western Iowa	65-1 through 65-5
71	Neosho Valley	71-1 through 71-4
94	New Orleans	94-1 through 94-5
2	New York-New Jersey	2-1 through 2-6
78	North Central Iowa	78-1 through 78-4
37	North Central Ohio	37-1 through 37-3
126	North Texas	126-1 through 126-5
36	Northeastern Ohio	36-1 through 36-5
45	Northeastern Wisconsin	45-1 through 45-4
96	Northern Louisiana	96-1 through 96-5
106	Oklahoma Metropolitan	106-1 through 106-5
67	Ozarks	67-1 through 67-5
99	Paducah	99-1 through 99-4
4	Philadelphia	4-1 through 4-5
125	Puget Sound	125-1 through 125-5
63	Quad Cities-Dubuque	63-1 through 63-5
104	Red River Valley	104-1 through 104-4
138	Rio Grande Valley	138-1 through 138-5
38	Rock River Valley	38-1 through 38-5
61	St. Joseph	61-1 through 61-5
62	St. Louis	62-1 through 62-5
127	San Antonio	127-1 through 127-4
66	Sioux City	66-1 through 66-3
72	Sioux Falls-Mitchell	72-1 through 72-3
31	South Bend-LaPorte-Elkhart	31-1 through 31-4
13	Southeastern Florida	13-1 through 13-5
14	Southeastern New England	14-1 through 14-5
40	Southern Michigan	40-1 through 40-5
74	Southwest Kansas	74-1 through 74-4
6	Springfield	6-1 through 6-5
32	Suburban St. Louis	32-1 through 32-4
132	Texas Panhandle	132-1 through 132-4
41	Toledo	41-1 through 41-4
5	Tri-State	5-1 through 5-4
16	Upper Chesapeake Bay	16-1 through 16-6
43	Upstate Michigan	43-1 through 43-5
3	Washington, D. C.	3-1 through 3-5
134	Western Colorado	134-1 through 134-3
8	Wheeling	8-1 through 8-5
73	Wichita	73-1 through 73-5
10	Wilmington	10-1 through 10-4
7	Worcester	7-1 through 7-5
48	Youngstown-Warren	48-1 through 48-4

Order, revised 5-1-63:

(*indicates revised provisions)

See: Order suspension page for possible temporary changes.

Marketing Area:

All territory in the Colorado counties of El Paso, Pueblo, Huerfano, Teller, Cheyenne, Crowley, Custer, Kiowa, Las Animas, Lincoln, and Otero; and in the Kansas counties of Cheyenne, Logan, Sherman, and Wallace.

Population (1960 Census): 350,224

Principal places are: Pueblo, Colorado Springs, and Trinidad, Colorado; and Goodland, Kansas.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which fluid milk products are disposed of in the marketing area.
3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant.
4. A cooperative association with respect to members' milk delivered for its account to a regulated plant in a tank truck controlled by the association, if it elects to report as a handler with respect to such milk.

*Producer-Handler:

A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Class I milk received only from his own production or from regulated plants is distributed in the marketing area.

*Producer:

Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by any health authority and received at a regulated plant, or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions, provided that the milk so diverted, does not exceed 50 percent of total milk in the months April through July and 25 percent in other months.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler, a plant regulated under another order, or a plant from which Class I disposition in the marketing area averages less than 300 pounds per day):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority and from which during the month:
 - a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area is 20 percent or more of total Class I disposition.
 - b. Total disposition of Class I milk is 50 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and regulated plants.

2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority for fluid consumption which ships 40 percent or more of its approved receipts from dairy farmers to a regulated distributing plant. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant in each of the months September through February is a supply plant in the following March through August, unless nonregulated status is requested.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and milk products used to fortify fluid milk products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk. Fortified fluid milk products up to the weight of an equal volume of a like unfortified product.
- b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.
- b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products at the end of the month.
- c. Skim milk equivalent of milk products used in fortified fluid milk products not accounted for in Class I.
- d. Disposed of for livestock feed.
- e. In skim milk dumped upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.
- f. Disposed of to commercial food manufacturers.
- g. In shrinkage of other source milk.
- h. In shrinkage of producer milk, not to exceed 2 percent of direct producer receipts, plus 1.5 percent of bulk transfers from other regulated plants less 1.5 percent of such transfers to other regulated plants.

*Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

Transfers from one regulated plant to another, or transfers of a cooperative association in its capacity as a handler, in the form of fluid milk products are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

The following are Class I:

- a. Transfers of fluid milk products to producer-handlers.
- b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.

- c. Bulk transfers of fluid milk products to unregulated plants in Cache or Weber Counties, Utah, or within 200 miles of Colorado Springs unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and Class I utilization at the unregulated plants does not exceed receipts from dairy farmers. If Class I utilization does exceed such receipts, the Class I excess is prorated to receipts at such plants from all Federal order plants.
- d. Bulk transfers of fluid milk products to plants more than 200 miles from Colorado Springs and located outside Cache or Weber Counties, Utah.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. First, deduct from Class I receipts of package fluid milk products priced as Class I in Eastern Colorado and receipts of sour cream priced as Class I, or the equivalent, under any order; then, beginning with Class II after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

- a. Nonfluid milk products.
- b. Fluid milk products not priced under another order.
- c. Fluid milk products priced under another order.

*2. Compensatory payments. No provisions.

Class Prices: (3.5 percent butterfat test)

1. Basic formula. Minnesota-Wisconsin plant price: Average price paid per hundredweight for manufacturing grade milk, f.o.b. plants in Minnesota and Wisconsin adjusted to a 3.5 percent butterfat content by Chicago 92-score butter price for the month $\times 0.120$.

*2. Class I. Through October 1964, basic formula price for the preceding month plus \$2.10.

3. Class II.

- a. March through July: Butter-powder price. (Chicago 92-score butter price -3 cents $\times 4.2$) + (Chicago area spray-roller powder price -5.5 cents times 8.5×0.965).
- b. August through February: The price in "a" above, plus 10 cents. Such price shall not exceed the Midwest condenseries price. Average price paid at Midwest condenseries (3.5 percent).

Butterfat Differentials:

- 1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the preceding month $\times 0.13$.
- 2. Class II. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month $\times 0.12$.
- 3. Producer. Weighted average of Class I and Class II differentials.

*Location Differentials:

1. Class I. For plants located over 170 miles from Colorado Springs, deduct:
 - a. 27.0 cents - 171 to 180 miles.
 - b. 1.5 cents - each additional 10 miles.
2. Producer. Same as Class I, except producer milk diverted to nonpool plants is priced at such plants.

Type of Pool: Market wide, monthly pool.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other-source milk allocated to Class I.
2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area, or on all milk received from dairy farmers, if they elect to make payments to dairy farmers at order prices.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight, deductible from nonmembers must be paid to the market administrator.
2. Base payment. No provisions.

Special Handler Provision (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk on routes in the marketing area of another order and supply plants regulated under another order are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.
- *2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:
 - a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
 - b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.
 - c. Compensatory payments. No provisions.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 34
Dayton-Springfield, Ohio

Order, revised 3-1-62

(*indicates revised provisions)

See: Order suspension page for possible temporary changes.

Marketing Area:

All territory in the cities of Dayton, Oakwood, and Springfield, with specified areas in Clark, Greene, and Montgomery Counties, Ohio.

Population (1960 Census): 607,005

Principal places are: Dayton, Springfield, Kettering, and Fairborn, Ohio.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing or supply plant from which "Grade A" milk is disposed of in the marketing area.
3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant.

Producer-Handler:

A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which "Grade A" milk received only from his own production or from regulated or unregulated plants is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by an area health authority and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by an area health authority and which during the month:

Disposes of "Grade A" milk on routes in the marketing area.

2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by an area health authority for fluid consumption which ships any approved receipts from dairy farmers to a regulated distributing plant.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.
- b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product and butter.
- b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products at the end of the month.
- c. Dumped (skim milk only) or disposed of for livestock feed.
- d. In shrinkage of other source milk.
- e. In shrinkage of producer milk not to exceed 2.5 percent with the shrinkage on transfers allocated 60 percent to the transferring plant and 40 percent to the receiving plant.

3. Class II butter. Butterfat:

Used to produce butter.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

In the form of fluid milk products are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

The following are Class I:

- a. Transfers to producer-handlers.
- b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.
- c. Transfers to a plant regulated under another order.
- d. Bulk transfers of milk and skim milk to unregulated plants within 100 miles from Dayton or Springfield and all bulk transfers of cream unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and utilization at the unregulated plants does not exceed receipts from dairy farmers and Class I milk from other Federal order plants. If Class I utilization does exceed such receipts, the transfers are Class I to the extent of the excess.
- e. Bulk transfers of milk and skim milk to plants 100 miles or more from Dayton or Springfield.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

Receipts of fluid milk products and nonfluid milk products reprocessed in plant.

2. Compensatory payments. No provisions.

Class Prices: (3.5 percent butterfat test)

- *1. Basic formula. Minnesota-Wisconsin plant price: Average price paid per hundredweight for manufacturing grade milk, f.o.b. plants in Minnesota and Wisconsin adjusted to a 3.5 percent butterfat content by Chicago 92-score butter price for the month $\times 0.12$.

- *2. Class I. Basic formula price for the preceding month plus \$1.24, with a supply-demand adjustment based on the simple average of Cincinnati and Dayton-Springfield supply-demand adjustment applied to the resulting price. Dayton-Springfield adjustment is determined by the relationship between the ratio of producer receipts and gross Class I (except certain bulk sales) in second and third preceding months and standard utilization percentages provided in the order. Maximum adjustment is 38 cents when utilization in the market differs from the standard by 12 percentage units.

3. Class II.

- a. March through August: (Chicago 92-score butter price $\times 4.2$) plus (at Chicago roller powder price -5.5 cents $\times 8.2$) -20 cents.
- b. September through February: (Chicago 92-score butter price $\times 4.27$) plus (at Chicago roller powder price -5.5 cents $\times 8.2$).

4. Class II (Butter credit)

- a. March through August: (Chicago 92-score butter price -5 cents $\times 4.2$) plus (at Chicago roller powder price -5.5 cents $\times 8.2$) -20 cents.
- b. September through February: (Chicago 92-score butter price minus 3.6 cents $\times 4.27$) + (at Chicago roller powder price minus 5.5 cents $\times 8.2$).

Butterfat Differentials:

1. Class I. (Chicago 92-score butter price for the preceding month $\times 0.127$).

2. Class II (except butter).

- a. March through August: (Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month $\times .012$) - (at Chicago roller powder price -5.5 cents $\times 8.2$ minus 20 cents divided by 965).
- b. September through February: (Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month $\times .0127$) - (at Chicago roller powder price -5.5 cents times 8.2 divided by 965).

3. Class II (Butter credit)

- a. March through August: (Chicago 92-score butter price for current month x 1.20) - (Chicago 92-score butter x 0.12 -.05).
- b. September through February: (Chicago 92-score butter price for current month x 1.27) - (Chicago 92-score butter x 0.12 -.036).

4. Producer. Chicago 92-score butter price for current month x 0.12.Location Differentials:Class I and producer? No provisions.Type of Pool:

Market wide, monthly pool with seasonal incentive payment plan under which the following amounts are withheld from payments to producers during April \$0.20; May and June \$0.35 and July \$0.30 and the fund is paid out at the rate of 20 percent in September and December and 30 percent in October and November.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 2 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other-source milk allocated to Class I.
2. Operators of unregulated plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I disposition.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight deductible from nonmembers must be paid to the market administrator.
2. Base payment. No provisions.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk on routes in the marketing area of another order are not subject to regulation under this order except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.
2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to submit reports to the market administrator.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 137
Eastern Colorado, Colorado

Order, revised 5-1-63:

(*indicates revised provisions)

See: Order suspension page for possible temporary changes.

*Marketing Area:

All territory in Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Clear Creek, Denver, Douglas, Elbert, Gilpin, Jefferson, Kit Carson, Larimer, Logan, Morgan, Park, Phillips, Sedgwick, Washington, Weld, and Yuma Counties, Colorado.

Population (1960 Census): 1,141,564

Principal places are: Denver, Aurora, Boulder, Englewood, Greeley, and Fort Collins, Colorado.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which fluid milk products are disposed of in the marketing area.
3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant.
4. A cooperative association with respect to member producer milk delivered for its account to a regulated plant in a tank truck controlled by the association if it elects to report as a handler with respect to such milk.

Producer-Handler:

A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which fluid milk products received only from his own production or from regulated plants are distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by an area health authority and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order:

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by an area health authority and from which during the month:
 - a. Disposition of fluid milk products on routes in the marketing area is 20 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers, supply plants, and cooperative associations; and

b. Total route disposition of fluid milk products is 50 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers, supply plants, and cooperative associations.

2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by an area health authority for fluid consumption which ships 50 percent or more of its approved receipts from dairy farmers to a regulated distributing plant. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant in the months September through February is a supply plant in the following March through August unless nonregulated status is requested.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and milk products used to fortify fluid milk products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; reconstituted; fortified and dietary products; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk. (Fortified products shall be Class I up to the weight of an equal volume of an unmodified fluid milk product of the same nature and butterfat content).
- b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.
- b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products.
- c. Disposed of for livestock feed.
- d. Disposed of to commercial food manufacturers.
- e. In skim milk dumped upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.
- f. Contained in that portion of fortified milk or skim milk not classified as Class I.
- g. In shrinkage of other source milk.
- h. In shrinkage of producer milk not to exceed 2 percent.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

Transfers from one regulated plant to another in the form of fluid milk products in bulk are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

The following are Class I:

- a. Transfers to producer-handlers.

b. Bulk transfers of milk or skim milk to unregulated plants unless such nonpool plant is located in Cache or Weber Counties, Utah, or less than 200 miles from Denver, Colorado, another class is claimed by the transferring handler and utilization at the unregulated plants do not exceed receipts from dairy farmers. If Class I utilization does exceed such receipts, the transfers are Class I to the extent of the excess.

c. Bulk transfers of cream to plants more than 200 miles from Denver and located outside Cache or Weber Counties, Utah, unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler, labelled for manufacturing use, and the market administrator is allowed to verify shipment.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

a. Nonfluid milk products.

b. Fluid milk products not priced under another order.

c. Fluid milk products priced under another order, after first subtracting from Class I: packaged fluid milk products received from and priced as Class I under order number 135 (Colorado Springs-Pueblo marketing area) in months when such products were not packaged or processed in the plant, and sour cream classified and priced as Class I under another order.

2. Compensatory payments. Apply to receipts in Class I, above, whenever total deliveries of producer milk are 110 percent or more of total Class I at all regulated plants. Payment rate: Class I price adjusted by butterfat and location differentials, less: Class II price, adjusted by Class II butterfat differential.

Class Prices: (3.5 percent butterfat test)

1. Basic formula. Minnesota-Wisconsin plant price: Average price paid per hundredweight for manufacturing grade milk, f.o.b. plants in Minnesota and Wisconsin adjusted to a 3.5 percent butterfat content by Chicago 92-score butter price for the month $\times 0.120$.

*2. Class I. Through October 1964, basic formula price for the preceding month plus \$2.10.

3. Class II.

a. March through July: Butter-powder price. (Chicago 92-score butter price -3 cents $\times 4.2$) + (Chicago area spray-roller powder price -5.5 cents times 8.5×0.965).

b. August through February: The price in "a" above, plus 10 cents. Such price shall not exceed the Midwest condenseries price. Average price paid at Midwest condenseries (3.5 percent).

Butterfat Differentials:

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the preceding month $\times 0.13$.
2. Class II. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month $\times 0.12$.

Location Differentials:

Class I and producer. Apply to plants located 50 miles or more from Denver, but not located in El Paso County, Colorado; deduct:

- a. 10.0 cents - 50 to 75 miles.
- b. 1.5 cents - each additional 10 miles.

Type of Pool:

Market wide, monthly pool.

Expense of Administration:

- 1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other-source milk allocated to Class I.
- 2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area or on all milk received from dairy farmers, if they elect to make payments to dairy farmers at order prices.

Special Producer Provisions:

- 1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight, deductible from nonmembers must be paid to the market administrator.
- 2. Base payment. No provisions.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

- 1. Plants subject to other Federal orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk on routes in the marketing area of another order, are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.
- 2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:
 - a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
 - b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.
 - c. Compensatory payments:
 - (1) On Class I route disposition in the marketing area: rate is that applicable to receipts from unregulated by regulated plants; or, if the handler so elects.
 - (2) On all milk received from dairy farmers; amount paid is the difference between class values at order prices and payments to dairy farmers.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 47
Fort Wayne, Indiana

Order, revised 6-1-63:

(*indicates revised provisions)

See: Order suspension page for possible temporary changes.

Marketing Area:

All territory, including governmental installations and institutions, in Adams, Allen, Blackford, De Kalb, Huntington, Jay, Lagrange, Noble, Steuben, Wabash, Wells, and Whitley Counties, Indiana.

Population (1960 Census): 493,793

Principal places are: Fort Wayne, Huntington, and Wabash, Indiana.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant with route distribution in the marketing area.
3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant.
4. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk delivered under specified conditions from the farms of its members to other regulated plants.

Producer-Handler:

A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which fluid milk products received only from his own production or from regulated plants is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by any health authority or, regardless of inspection is accepted by an agency of the Federal Government and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority and from which during the month:
 - a. Disposition of fluid milk products on routes in the marketing area is 10 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants.
 - b. Total route disposition of fluid milk products is 50 percent or more of "Grade A" receipts from dairy farmers and other plants.

2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority for fluid consumption which ships 50 percent or more of approved receipts from dairy farmers to a regulated distributing plant. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant in the months September through December is a supply plant in the following January through August upon its request.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the volume weight of reconstituted skim milk.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product and sour cream products labeled "Grade A". Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.
- b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.
- b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products at the end of the month.
- c. Disposed of in bulk to commercial food manufacturers.
- d. Skim milk dumped as authorized by the market administrator.
- e. Disposed of for livestock feed.
- f. In shrinkage of other source milk.
- g. In shrinkage of producer milk not to exceed 2 percent.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

In the form of fluid milk products are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

The following are Class I:

- a. Transfers to producer-handlers.
- b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.
- c. Bulk transfers of fluid milk products to a plant regulated under another order if classified as Class I under the other order.
- d. Bulk transfers of milk, skim milk or cream (except non-Grade A cream) to unregulated plants within 250 miles of Fort Wayne, unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and utilization in Class I at the unregulated plants does not exceed receipts from dairy farmers. If Class I utilization does exceed such receipts, the transfers are Class I to the extent of the excess and are prorated to receipts from all Federal order plants.

- e. Bulk transfers of milk, skim milk or cream (except non-Grade A cream) to plants more than 250 miles from Fort Wayne.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):
 - a. Nonfluid milk products.
 - b. Fluid milk products not priced under another order.
 - c. Fluid milk products priced as Class I under another order.
(Packaged receipts of fluid milk products not reprocessed at the plant are subtracted from Class I.)
2. Compensatory payments. Apply to "a" and "b" receipts in Class I, above, whenever total deliveries of producer milk are 110 percent or more of total Class I at all regulated plants. Payment rate on receipts in "a" above is Class I price less Class II price, both adjusted by butterfat differentials. Payment rate on receipts in "b" is Class I price less Class II price, both adjusted by applicable butterfat and location differentials.

Class Prices: (3.5 percent butterfat test)

1. Basic formula. Minnesota-Wisconsin plant price: Average price paid per hundredweight for manufacturing grade milk, f.o.b. plants in Minnesota and Wisconsin adjusted to a 3.5 percent butterfat content by Chicago 92-score butter price for the month $\times 0.12$.
- *2. Class I. Basic formula price for the preceding month plus \$1.20 through December 31, 1964.
3. Class II. Basic formula price, not to exceed the butter powder price (Chicago 92-score butter price -3 cents $\times 4.2$) + (Chicago area spray-roller powder price -5.5 cents $\times 8.2$) + 10 cents.

Butterfat Differentials:

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the preceding month $\times 0.125$.
2. Class II. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month $\times 0.115$.
3. Producer. Weighted average of Class I and Class II differentials.

Location Differentials:

Class I and producer. For plants located 60 miles or more from Fort Wayne, deduct:

- a. 10.0 cents - 60 to 70 miles.
- b. 1.5 cents - each additional 10 miles.

Type of Pool:

Market wide, monthly pool with seasonal incentive payment plan under which 8 percent of the Class I price is withheld April through June, and the fund is paid out at the rate of one-third per month during September through November.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other-source milk allocated to Class I.
2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area or on all milk received from dairy farmers, if they elect to make payments to dairy farmers at order prices.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight, deductible from nonmembers must be paid to the market administrator.
2. Base payment. No provisions.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk on routes in the marketing area of another order for more than 2 consecutive months and are regulated under such order, or who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk on routes in this marketing area but are fully regulated under another order, are not subject to regulation under this order except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.
2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:
 - a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
 - b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.
 - c. Make compensatory payments:
 - (1) On Class I route disposition in the marketing area, rate is that applicable to receipts from unregulated by regulated plants; or, if the handler so elects. Election of this option in April requires similar election May and June.
 - (2) On all milk received from dairy farmers; amount paid is the difference between class values at order prices and payments to dairy farmers, such payments will include Louisville take-out-pay-back payments.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 49
Indianapolis, Indiana

Order, revised 6-1-63:

(*indicates revised provisions)

See: Order suspension page for possible temporary changes.

*Marketing Area:

Indianapolis, Indiana, marketing area means all of the territory within the boundaries of the counties of Bartholomew, Boone, Brown, Clay, Clinton, Decatur, Delaware, Fayette, Franklin, Grant, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Henry, Howard, Jackson, Johnson, Lawrence, Madison, Marion, Miami, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Owen, Putnam, Randolph, Rush, Shelby, Tippecanoe, Tipton, Union, Vigo, and Wayne, all in the state of Indiana, including territory wholly or partly within such boundaries occupied by government (Municipal, State, or Federal) reservations, installation, institutions or other similar establishments.

Population (1960 Census): 2,122,583

Principal places are: Indianapolis, Terre Haute, and Muncie, Indiana.

*Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which "Grade A" milk is disposed of in the marketing area.
3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant.

Producer-Handler:

A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which "Grade A" milk received only from his own production or from regulated plants is distributed in the marketing area.

*Producer:

Any person, except a producer-handler or a producer under another order, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by any health authority and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority and from which during the month:
 - a. Disposition of "Grade A" milk on routes in the marketing area is 10 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants; and
 - b. Total route disposition of "Grade A" milk is 50 percent or more of receipts (excluding receipts by diversion from plants in other orders).

A distributing plant which was a pool plant September through May, shall continue to be a pool plant June, July, and August if fluid milk products are disposed of on routes in the marketing area.

- *2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority for fluid consumption which ships 50 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers to regulated distributing plants each month. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant in the months September through February is a supply plant in the following April through August unless nonregulated status is requested.

A plant which was a pool plant August through March and which was a pool supply plant December through March shall be a pool plant April through July.

*Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and milk products used to fortify fluid milk products.

*Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; cream and cream mixtures; butter-milk; plain and flavored milk drinks, and flavored milk, including "fortified" and "dietary" milk products. (Fluid milk products fortified with nonfat milk solids are Class I in an amount equal only to the weight of an equal volume of an unfortified product of the same butterfat content.)
- b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.
- b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products on hand at the end of the month.
- c. Disposed of in bulk to commercial food manufacturers.
- d. Skim milk equivalent of milk products used in fortified fluid milk products, not accounted for in Class I.
- e. Milk dumped, or disposed of for livestock feed upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.
- f. In shrinkage of other source milk.
- g. In shrinkage of producer milk not to exceed 2 percent, with 1.5 percent being allowed on bulk receipts from other handlers, less 1.5 percent on bulk shipments to other plants.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

Transfers or diversions from one regulated plant to another in the form of fluid milk products are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

The following are Class I:

- a. Transfers of fluid milk products to producer-handlers.
- b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.
- c. Bulk transfers or diversions of fluid milk products (except non-Grade A cream), to plants within 300 miles from Indianapolis, unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and utilization in Class I at the unregulated plants does not exceed receipts from dairy farmers. In the case of other Federal order plants, classification is based on the receiving market. If Class I utilization does exceed such receipts, the transfers are Class I to the extent of the excess and are prorated to receipts from all other Federal order plants.
- d. Bulk transfers of cream (except non-Grade A cream) to any unregulated plant unless the same conditions under "c" above exist.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

*1. Classification. Beginning with Class II, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

- a. Nonfluid milk products reprocessed or converted to another product in the plant during the month.
- b. Fluid milk products not priced under another order.
- c. Other source milk from a producer-handler in the form of fluid milk products.
- d. Fluid milk products priced under another order. (Packaged fluid milk products received from plants regulated under another order and disposed of in the same package as received are first subtracted from Class I.)
- e. Fluid milk products in inventory at the end of the month.

*2. Compensatory payments. No provisions.

Class Prices: (3.5 percent butterfat test)

1. Basic formula. Minnesota-Wisconsin plant price: Average price paid per hundredweight for manufacturing grade milk, f.o.b. plants in Minnesota and Wisconsin adjusted to a 3.5 percent butterfat content by Chicago 92-score butter price for the month $\times 0.120$.
- *2. Class I. Basic formula price for the preceding month plus \$1.27 through November 1964.
3. Class II. The basic formula price but not higher than the following:
(Chicago 92-score butter price -3 cents $\times 4.2$) \div (Chicago area spray-roller powder price -5.5 cents $\times 8.2$) plus 10 cents.

Butterfat Differentials:

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the preceding month $\times 0.120$.
2. Class II. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month $\times 0.113$.
3. Producer. Weighted average of Class I and Class II differentials.

*Location Differentials:

Class I and producer. For plants located 70 miles or more from Indianapolis deduct:

- a. 10.0 cents - 70 to 80 miles.
- b. 1.5 cents - each additional 10 miles.

Type of Pool:

Market wide, monthly pool with seasonal incentive payment plan under which 8 percent of the Class I price is withheld April through July and the fund is paid out at the rate of 25 percent per month during September through December.

*Expense of Administration:

Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight on producer milk and other-source milk allocated to Class I.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight, deductible from nonmembers must be paid to the market administrator.
2. Base payment. No provisions.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk on routes in the marketing area of another order for more than two consecutive months and are regulated under such order or who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk on routes in this marketing area but are fully regulated under another order, are not subject to regulation under this order except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.

*2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:

- a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
- b. Administrative assessment. No provision.
- c. Compensatory payments. No provision.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 44
Michigan Upper Peninsula, Michigan-Wisconsin

Order, revised 6-1-63:

(*indicates revised provisions)

See: Order suspension page for possible temporary changes.

Marketing Area:

All territory in the following zones:

- a. Zone 1(a) - The city of Menominee and the townships of Menominee, Mellen, and Ingallston, in Menominee County, Michigan; the town of Peshtigo and the cities of Marinette and Peshtigo in Marinette County, Wisconsin.
- b. Zone 1 - The following Michigan counties: Delta, Dickinson, Gogebic, Iron, Ontonagon and all territory in Menominee County not included in Zone 1(a); also, the following towns and cities in Wisconsin: Niagara (both the town and village in Marinette County), Aurora, Florence in Florence County, Carey, Kimball, Oma, Pence, Saxon, Hurley, and Montreal in Iron County.
- c. Zone 2 - The following Michigan counties: Alger, Baraga, Chippewa, Houghton, Keweenaw, Luce, Mackinac, Marquette, and Schoolcraft.

Population (1960 Census): 335,216

Principal places are: Marquette, Sault Ste. Marie, Escanaba, and Menominee, Michigan; and Marinette, Wisconsin.

*Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which fluid milk products are disposed of in the marketing area.
3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted for the account of such an association from a regulated plant to another plant.

Producer-Handler:

A dairy farmer who distributes fluid milk products in the marketing area received only from his own production or from regulated plants.

Producer:

Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by an health authority and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Fluid Milk) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by an area or Michigan State health authority and from which during the month:

Disposition of fluid milk products on routes in the marketing area averages 600 or more pounds per day.

2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by an area or Michigan State health authority for fluid consumption which ships milk or skim milk to a regulated distributing plant 10 or more days in any of the months of July through December or on 3 or more days in any of the months of January through June.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and milk products used to fortify fluid milk products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk. Fortified fluid milk products are Class I up to the weight of a like unfortified product.
- b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce any product other than a Class I product.
- b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products at the end of the month.
- c. In skim milk dumped or disposed of for livestock feed upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.
- d. Skim milk equivalent of milk products used in fortified fluid milk products, not accounted for in Class I.
- e. In shrinkage of other source milk.
- f. In shrinkage of producer receipts, not to exceed 2 percent.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

Bulk transfers from one regulated plant to another in the form of milk, skim milk, or cream are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

The following are Class I:

- a. Transfers to producer-handlers.

b. Transfers to unregulated plants unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and Class I utilization at the unregulated plants does not exceed receipts from dairy farmers. If Class I utilization does exceed such receipts, the transfers are Class I to the extent of the excess.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Subtract packaged fluid milk products received from other Federal order plants from Class I. Then, beginning with Class II, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

- a. Receipts from a plant not regulated under another order.
- b. Receipts from a plant regulated under another order, except those subtracted from Class I.

2. Compensatory payments. No provisions.

Class Prices: (3.5 percent butterfat test)

1. Basic formula. No provisions.

2. Class I. Northeastern Wisconsin Class I price (including supply-demand adjustor) plus:

Zone	
1(a)	\$0.11
1	.21
2	.41

(See location differential provision below).

3. Class II. Minnesota-Wisconsin plant price: Average price paid per hundredweight for manufacturing grade milk, f.o.b. plants in Minnesota and Wisconsin adjusted to a 3.5 percent butterfat content by Chicago 92-score butter price for the month $\times 0.120$.

Butterfat Differentials:

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the preceding month $\times 0.125$.
2. Class II. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month $\times 0.115$.
3. Producer. Weighted average of Class I and Class II differentials.

Location Differentials.

Class I and producer. For plants located outside the marketing area and

a. West of Lake Michigan; measured from Ironwood or Iron Mountain, Michigan, whichever is closer; deduct from the Zone 1 price:

- (1) None - within 50 miles.
- (2) 10 cents - over 50 to 70 miles.
- (3) 2 cents - each additional 20 miles.

b. East of Lake Michigan; measured from St. Ignace, Michigan, deduct from the Zone 2 price:

- (1) None - within 50 miles.
- (2) 10 cents - over 50 to 70 miles.
- (3) 2 cents - each additional 20 miles.

Type of Pool: Individual handler, monthly pool.

Expense of Administration:

Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other-source milk allocated to Class I.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contract must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight, deductible from nonmembers must be paid to the market administrator.

2. Base payment: No provisions.

3. Associated producer. Dairy farmers who delivered producers milk to a handler's fluid milk plant in three months of the July through November period and whose milk is not accepted by such handler in the subsequent December through June period. Such milk would be included in the handler's uniform price computation at the Class II price. The handler would pay associated producers the difference between his uniform and Class II prices.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their fluid milk products on routes in the marketing area of another order, are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.

2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders

a. Operators of such plants are required to submit reports to the market administrator.

b. Administrative Assessment. No provisions.

c. Compensatory payments. No provisions.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 39
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Order, revised 5-1-63:

(*indicates revised provisions)

See: Order suspension page for possible temporary changes.

Marketing Area:

All territory, including governmental installations, reservations, institutions, and similar establishments, in the Wisconsin counties of Dodge, Jefferson, Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Walworth, Washington, Waukesha and designated cities, towns, and villages in Fond du Lac County.

Population (1960 Census): 1,699,841

Principal places are: Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha, Waukesha, Brookfield, Menomonee Falls, New Berlin, and Beaver Dam, Wisconsin.

* Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated pool plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant.

Producer-Handler:

A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which fluid milk products received only from his own production or from regulated plants is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by any health authority and normally received at a regulated plant or diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant from which during the month:

Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area on not less than 8 days or is in the aggregate more than 45,000 pounds.
2. Supply plant. A plant which ships to a regulated distributing plant or in the months of August through November ships on not less than 8 days or in the aggregate more than 45,000 pounds.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and milk products used to forty fluid milk products.

Classification:1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet cream; sour cream labeled "Grade A"; buttermilk; flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk. Fortified fluid milk products up to the weight of a like unfortified product.
- b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

*2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.
- b. Used to produce frozen deserts mix and ice cream mix; condensed skim and whole milk; eggnog; aerated cream products, and sterilized products in hermetically sealed metal containers.
- c. Skim milk equivalent of milk products used in fortified fluid milk products, not accounted for in Class I.
- d. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products at the end of the month.
- e. Disposed of in bulk to commercial food manufacturers.
- f. Skim milk in fluid milk products disposed of for livestock feed, or dumped upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.
- g. In shrinkage of other source milk.
- h. In shrinkage of producer milk and other source milk in bulk not to exceed 2 percent, with 1.5 percent being allowed on bulk fluid milk products received by transfer or diversion from other regulated plants, less 1.5 percent on bulk fluid milk products transferred or diverted to other plants.

*Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

Transfers or diversions from one regulated plant to another in the form of fluid milk products are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

The following are Class I:

- a. Transfers to producer-handlers.
- b. Transfers in Wisconsin or not more than 150 miles from basing point to unregulated plants including regulated plants under another order, unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and utilization at the unregulated plants do not exceed receipts from dairy farmers. If Class I utilization does exceed such receipts, the transfers are Class I to the extent of the excess.

*Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. First, deduct from Class I, receipts of packaged fluid milk products (limited to 6-gallon containers or less) priced as Class I under another order and disposed of in the same package as received; then, beginning with Class II, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk,

subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

- a. Nonfluid milk products.
- b. Fluid milk products not priced under another order.
- c. Fluid milk products priced under another order.

2. Compensatory payment. No provisions.

Class Prices: (3.5 percent butterfat test)

1. Basic formula. Minnesota-Wisconsin plant price: Average price paid per hundredweight for manufacturing grade milk, f.o.b. plants in Minnesota and Wisconsin adjusted to a 3.5 percent butterfat content by Chicago 92-score butter price for the month $\times 0.120$.

2. Class I. Basic formula price for the preceding month plus:

\$1.08: August through November.

.68: March through June

.88: January, February, July, and December.

With the Chicago order supply-demand adjustment applied to the resulting price. Such adjustment is determined by the relationship in order 30 between the ratio of "Grade A", Class I and Class II to producer receipts during the preceding 12-month period and during the third preceding month. The difference between the two is added or subtracted from the 12-month ratio to obtain an adjusted supply-demand percentage. Adjustment rate is 2 cents for each 1 percent that the adjusted percentage differs from a standard utilization of 72 percent, with a maximum adjustment of not more than a plus or minus 24 cents.

3. Class II. Basic formula price for the month.

Butterfat Differentials:

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the preceding month $\times 0.120$.

2. Class II. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month $\times 0.115$.

3. Producer. Weighted average of Class I and Class II differentials.

Location Differentials:

Class I and producer. Apply to plants located less than 70 miles from Chicago City Hall, price shall be increased 4 cents; a pool plant 145 miles or more from such point shall be decreased 2 cents for each 15 miles or fraction thereof that such a plant is more than 130 miles from Chicago City Hall.

Type of Pool:

Individual handler, monthly pool with base payments.

Expense of Administration:

Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 3 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other-source milk allocated to Class I.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight, deductible from nonmembers must be paid to the market administrator.
2. Base payment. Base payment plan applies March through June with each producer's daily base computed by dividing the total pounds of milk delivered by the producer to regulated plants during the preceding months of August through November by the number of days of delivery during the period (not less than 75 days).
 - a. Transfers to any other persons are permitted under specified conditions.
 - b. Joint-held bases may be divided among the joint holders upon request.
 - c. Provides for bases for dairy farmers who did not earn bases during the previous base forming period, or who elect to relinquish their base equal to the following percentage of average daily deliveries:
 - 60 percent - March
 - 55 percent - April
 - 50 percent - May
 - 50 percent - June

Special Handler Provisions:

1. Plants subject to other Federal orders.
 - a. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their fluid milk products on routes in the marketing area of another order, and
 - b. Supply plants subject to the classification and pricing provisions of another order are not subject to regulation under this order except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.
2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders.
 - a. Operators of such plants are required to submit reports to the market administrators.
 - b. Administrative assessment. No provisions.
 - c. Compensatory payment. No provisions.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 68
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota

Order, revised 8-24-63:

(*indicates revised provisions)

See: Order suspension page for possible temporary changes.

Marketing Area:

All territory in specified areas in the following Minnesota counties:
Anoka, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, and Washington.

Population (1960 Census): 1,342,278

Principal places are: Minneapolis, St. Paul, St. Louis Park, and Richfield,
Minnesota.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which Class I milk is disposed of in the marketing area on routes, except Governmental institutions making such distribution on its own premises.
3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk delivered for its account to the regulated plant of another handler.

Producer-Handler:

A handler who operates a plant from which "Grade A" milk received only from his own production, or from regulated plants (maximum 50,000 pounds from regulated plants of cooperative associations) is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by an area health authority and received or deemed to have been received at a regulated plant. (A producer whose milk is received at a regulated plant, in the July through October period and subsequently in such period is delivered to an unregulated plant, cannot regain producer status until the following July.)

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by an area health authority and from which during the month:
 - a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area is 15 percent or more of total Class I disposition.
 - b. Total route disposition of Class I milk is 40 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants, January through June; 60 percent, July through December.

*2. Supply plant. A plant which ships 50 percent or more of its approved receipts from dairy farmers to a regulated distributing plant and to other distributing plants located in the marketing area. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant in the months of August through October, is a supply plant in the following November through July. In the case of a cooperative association, if 30 percent or more of its members' milk is shipped, August through October, directly to regulated distributing plants in Minneapolis or St. Paul, such direct-shipped milk may be used by the cooperative plant in meeting the 50 percent requirement.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.
- b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.
- b. Fluid milk products disposed of for livestock feed.
- c. Stored frozen cream.
- d. In shrinkage of other source milk.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

Transfers from one regulated plant to another in the form of fluid milk products are Class I to the extent of Class I use at the receiving plant unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

The following are Class I:

- a. Transfers of fluid milk products to producer-handlers.
- b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.
- c. Transfers by a cooperative association to plants which dispose of fluid milk products on routes in the marketing area.

- d. Bulk transfers of fluid milk products to unregulated plants within 100 miles of St. Paul, Minnesota, unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and Class II utilization at the unregulated plants is equivalent to the amount of the transfers. If transfers exceed such Class II utilization, the transfers are Class I to the extent of the excess.
- e. Bulk transfers of fluid milk products, except cream, to an unregulated plant located over 100 miles from St. Paul, Minnesota.
- f. Bulk transfers of cream to plants over 100 miles from St. Paul, Minnesota, which have fluid milk route disposition (not including cream transferred to plants regulated under another order at which cream is allocated to other than Class I).

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):
 - a. Receipts from plants not regulated under another order.
 - b. Receipts from plants regulated under another order.
2. Compensatory payments. Apply to receipts in Class I, above, whenever total deliveries of producer milk are 105 percent or more of total Class I at all regulated plants. Payment rate: Class I price adjusted by butterfat and location differentials, less: Class II price, adjusted by Class II butterfat differential.

Class Prices: (3.5 percent butterfat test)

1. Basic formula. Minnesota-Wisconsin plant price: Average price paid per hundredweight for manufacturing grade milk, f.o.b. plants in Minnesota and Wisconsin adjusted to a 3.5 percent butterfat content by Chicago 92-score butter price for the month $\times 0.120$.
2. Class I. Basic formula price for the preceding month plus:
 - \$1.00: July through November
 - .76: December through June

With a supply-demand adjustment applied to the resulting price. Such adjustment is determined by the relationship between the ratio of gross Class I and producer receipts in second and third preceding months and standard utilization percentages provided in the order. Adjustment is 1.5 cents for each 1 percent that utilization in the market differs from the standard, with total adjustment limited to 24 cents.

3. Class II. Basic formula price.

Butterfat Differentials:

1. Class I. New York 93-score butter price for the preceding month $\times 0.125$, December through June; 0.135 , July through November.
2. Class II and producer. New York 93-score butter price for the current month $\times 0.12114$.

Location Differentials:

Class I and producer. For plants located 15 miles or more from St. Paul, Minnesota, deduct:

- a. 8 cents - 15 to 20 miles.
- b. 2 cents - each additional 10 miles up to 50 miles.
- c. 1 cent - each additional 10 miles beyond 50 miles.

Type of Pool:

Market wide, monthly pool with base payments.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 3 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other-source milk allocated to Class I.
2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. A charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight is deducted from producers who do not belong to a cooperative association and paid to the market administrator.
2. Base Payment. Base payment plan applies January through June with each producer's daily base computed by dividing the total pounds of milk delivered by the producer to regulated plants during the preceding months of July through October by the number of days of delivery during the period (not less than 105 days). The base for a producer who fails to qualify during July through October is 30 percent of deliveries in each month, January through June.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their milk in fluid form on routes in the marketing area of or to plants regulated under another order, which milk is subject to regulations under the other order, are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.
2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:
 - a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
 - b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.
 - c. Make compensatory payments on Class I route disposition in the marketing area, rate is that applicable to receipts from unregulated by regulated plants.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 42
Muskegon, Michigan

Order, revised 1-1-63:

(*indicates revised provisions)

See: Order suspension page for possible temporary changes.

Marketing Area:

All territory, including governmental installations and institutions, in Muskegon County; Ottawa County, except Wright, Tallmadge, Georgetown and Jamestown townships; and Fillmore and Laketown townships in Allegan County; all in the state of Michigan. The principal city in the marketing area is Muskegon.

Population (1960 Census): 236,344

Principal places are: Muskegon, Holland, and Grand Haven, Michigan.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which Class I milk is disposed of on routes in the marketing area.
3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant.

Producer-Handler:

A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which fluid milk products received only from his own production or from other plants is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

Any person who produces milk which is received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted year around under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer - handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant.

A plant from which disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area is 20 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants.

2. Supply plant. A plant which ships 20 percent or more of its approved receipts from dairy farmers to a regulated distributing plant.

3. Cooperative association plant.

A plant operated by a cooperative association and approved by an appropriate marketing area health authority for fluid consumption whose member

producers ship 75 percent of their milk (50 percent for May and June) to regulated plants.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately in each Class. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; flavored milk and milk drinks.
- b. Not accounted for as Class II.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce ice cream, ice cream mix, whole or skim condensed or evaporated milk (sweetened or unsweetened) in bulk or in hermetically sealed cans, cheese, dried whole milk, nonfat dry milk solids, or butter.
- b. Skim milk dumped, or disposed of for livestock feed upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.
- c. In shrinkage of other source milk.
- d. In shrinkage of producer milk, not to exceed 2 percent.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

Transfers from one regulated plant to another in the form of milk, skim milk, or cream, are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

The following are Class I transfers to unregulated plants and plants regulated under another order unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and utilization at the unregulated plants is equivalent to classification claimed.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification: Deduct from Class I, packaged fluid milk products priced under another order and packaged fluid milk products from a nonpool distributing plant. Then, beginning with Class II, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract bulk receipts of fluid milk products from unregulated plants (remainder is Class I).

2. Compensatory payments: No provisions.

Class Prices: (3.5 percent butterfat test)

1. Basic formula. Minnesota-Wisconsin plant price: Average price paid per hundredweight for manufacturing grade milk, f.o.b. plants in Minnesota and Wisconsin adjusted to 3.5 percent butterfat content by Chicago '92-score butter price for the month x 0.120.

2. Class I. Basic formula price for the month plus:

\$1.05: February through June

1.40: July through January

- *3. Class II. Basic formula price for the month, not to exceed
(Chicago 92-score butter price -3.0 cents x 4.2) + (Chicago area spray-roller powder price minus 5.5 cents times 8.2) plus 10.0 cents.

Butterfat Differentials:

1. Class I and Class II. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month times 0.113 (to nearest 1/10 cent).
2. Producer. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month times 0.113 (to the nearest $\frac{1}{2}$ cent).

Location Differentials: No provisions.

Type of Pool:

Market wide, monthly pool with base payments.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other-source milk allocated to Class I.
2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 7 cents per hundredweight, deductible from nonmembers must be paid to the market administrator.
2. Base payment. Base payment plan applies entire year, beginning February with each producer's daily base computed by dividing the total pounds of milk delivered by the producer to regulated plants during the preceding months of August through December by the number of days of delivery during the period (not less than 122 days).
 - a. Transfers to family members are permitted under specified circumstances.
 - b. Joint-held bases may be divided among the joint holders upon request.
 - c. Base is forfeited if deliveries are discontinued for 45 consecutive days.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk on routes in the marketing area of another order, are not subject to regulation under this order except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.

2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders.

a. Plants from which an average of less than 300 points of Class I milk per day is disposed of during the delivery period on routes operated wholly or partially in the marketing area are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator. (One point is equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of cream or one quart of any other Class I product.)

b. Plants which distribute more than 300 points of Class I products per day on routes wholly or partially in the marketing area are required to:

- (1) Submit required reports to the market administrator.
- (2) Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.
- (3) Make compensatory payments:

At a rate equal to any amount by which the average price paid to dairy farmers is less than the blend price computed by valuing the utilization of the unregulated plant at the order prices. The rate so computed, however, shall not exceed the difference between the Class I and Class II prices on Class I sales in the marketing area.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 61
St. Joseph, Missouri-Kansas

Order, revised 5-1-63:

(*indicates revised provisions)

See: Order suspension page for possible temporary changes.

Marketing Area:

All territory in Doniphan, Brown, and Nemaha Counties, Kansas; Andrew, Atchison, Buchanan, Clinton, Daviess, DeKalb, Gentry, Holt, Nodaway, and Worth Counties, Missouri; and those portions of Platte and Clay Counties, Missouri, not included in the Greater Kansas City marketing area (Order No. 64).

Population (1960 Census): 228,710

Principal places are: St. Joseph, Missouri and Sabetha and Hiwatha, Kansas.

Handler:

1. The operator of a distributing plant or supply plant.
2. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant.
3. A cooperative association with respect to member producer's milk delivered for its account to a regulated plant in a tank truck controlled by the association, if it elects to report as a handler with respect to such milk.

Producer-Handler:

A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which fluid milk products received only from his own production or from regulated plants are distributed in the marketing area.

*Producer:

Any person, except a producer-handler or a person who is a producer for the same milk under the terms of another order, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by any health authority and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority and from which during the month:

- a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area is 15 percent or more of total sales of packaged Class I milk; and

b. Total disposition of Class I milk is at least the following percentages of approved receipts from dairy farmers and bulk receipts from cooperative associations:

50 percent - September through December

45 percent - January, February, July, and August

35 percent - March through June

2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority for fluid consumption which ships in bulk 50 percent or more of its approved receipts from dairy farmers to a regulated distributing plant. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant in the months September through December is a supply plant in the following January through August unless non-regulated status is requested.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and milk products used to fortify fluid milk products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product and yogurt. Fluid milk products; milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream disposed of as such; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk. (Fluid milk products fortified with nonfat milk solids are Class I in an amount equal only to the weight of an equal volume of an unfortified product of the same butterfat content).
- b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.
- b. Skim milk equivalent of milk products used in Fortified fluid milk products, not accounted for in Class I.
- c. Disposed of for livestock feed.
- d. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products at the end of the month.
- e. Disposed of to commercial food manufacturers.
- f. Skim milk dumped upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.
- g. In shrinkage of other source milk.
- h. In shrinkage of producer milk not to exceed 2 percent.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

Transfers from one regulated plant to another in the form of fluid milk products, are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants, in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other-source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

The following are Class I:

- a. Transfers to producer-handlers.
- b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.
- c. Bulk transfers to unregulated plants unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and utilization in Class I at the unregulated plants does not exceed receipts from dairy farmers. If Class I utilization does exceed such receipts, the transfers are Class I to the extent of the excess and are prorated to receipts from all Federal order plants.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

- a. Receipts not priced under another order.
- b. Receipts pooled but not priced as Class I under another order.
- c. Receipts pooled and priced as Class I under another order.

2. Compensatory payments. Apply to "a" and "b" receipts in Class I, above, whenever total deliveries of producer milk are 110 percent or more of total Class I at all regulated plants. Payment rate: Class I price adjusted by butterfat and location differentials, less: Class II price, adjusted by Class II butterfat differentials.

Class Prices: (3.5 percent butterfat test)

1. Basic formula. The higher of the following:

- a. Midwest condenseries. Average price paid at Midwest condenseries for 3.5 percent milk.
- b. $(\text{Chicago 92-score butter price} \times 4.2) + (\text{Chicago area spray-roller powder price} - 5.5 \text{ cents} \times 7)$.

*2. Class I. Class I price under Federal Order No. 64 (Kansas City marketing area), minus 10 cents.

3. Class II. The higher of the following:

- a. Average price paid farmers by the following local plants for 3.5 percent milk plus 24 cents:

Carnation Co., Girard, Kansas
 Kraft Foods Co., Nevada, Missouri
 Pet Milk Co., Iola, Kansas
 Swift and Co., Parsons, Kansas

- b. $(\text{Chicago 93(92)-score butter price} \times 4.24) + (\text{Chicago area spray powder price} \times 8.2) - 69 \text{ cents}$.

Butterfat Differentials:

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month $\times 0.12$.

2. Class II. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 0.115.
3. Producer. Weighted average of Class I and Class II differentials.

Location Differentials:

Class I and producer. For plants located 50 miles or more from St. Joseph, Missouri, or Sabetha, Kansas, whichever is closer; deduct:

- a. 10.0 cents - 50 to 60 miles.
- b. 1.5 cents - each additional 10 miles.

Type of Pool:

Market wide, monthly pool.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other-source milk allocated to Class I.
2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants, excluding other order plants, pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area or on all milk received from dairy farmers, if they elect to make payments to dairy farmers at order prices.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight, deductible from nonmembers must be paid to the market administrator.
2. Base payment. No provision.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal orders.
 - a. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk on routes in the marketing area of another order, are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.
 - b. Supply plants qualified under the St. Joseph order, January through August, subject to the provisions of another order may be exempted from the St. Joseph order.
2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:
 - a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.

b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.

c. Make compensatory payments:

(1) On Class I route disposition in the marketing area; rate is that applicable to receipts from unregulated by regulated plants; or, if the handler so elects,

(2) On all milk received from dairy farmers; amount paid is the difference between class values at order prices and payments to dairy farmers.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 13
Southeastern Florida

Order, revised 8-1-61:

(*indicates revised provisions)

See: Order suspension page for possible temporary changes.

Marketing Area:

All territory, including governmental installations and institutions, in the Florida counties of Dade, Broward, Monroe, and Palm Beach.

Population (1960 Census): 1,545,020

Principal places are: Miami, Fort Lauderdale, Hialeah, West Palm Beach, and Key West Florida.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which Class I fluid milk products are disposed of in the marketing area.
3. The operator of an unregulated plant from which Class I products are shipped to pool plants.
4. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions.
5. Producer handler.

Producer-Handler:

A dairy farmer who operates a plant and distributes Class I milk received only from his own production.

Producer:

Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by any health authority or, regardless of inspection is accepted by an agency of the Federal Government and received at a regulated plant on eight or more days or received on eight or more days in the immediately preceding month at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions. A producer who delivers to an unregulated plant, except milk which is diverted by a handler, loses status during the month in which such deliveries were made.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority and from which during the month:
 - a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area is 20 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and Class I receipts from other plants; and

b. Total route disposition of Class I milk is 50 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and Class I receipts from other plants.

2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority for fluid consumption which during each of the months of December through March ships 50 percent or more of its total producer receipts to regulated distributing plants. In any other month shipments must be 40 percent of such receipts

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted and concentrated products and milk products used to fortify fluid milk products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Disposed of in the form of milk, including concentrated and reconstituted milk; skim milk; frozen milk including whole or concentrated; flavored milk; fortified products up to the weight of a like unfortified product.

b. Not accounted for as Classes II, III, or IV milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce acidophilus milk, buttermilk, flavored drinks, fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk, sweet and sour cream.

b. Contained in inventories of Class I products at the end of the month.

3. Class III. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce any product other than a Class I or Class II product, including skim milk equivalent of milk products used in fortified fluid milk products not accounted for in Class I.

b. In shrinkage of other source milk.

c. In shrinkage of producer milk not to exceed 2 percent.

4. Class IV. All skim milk:

a. Disposed of for livestock feed or fertilizer.

b. Dumped after prior notification of and verification by the market administrator.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

Transfers from one regulated plant to another in the form of Class I products are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

The following are Class I:

a. Bulk transfers of milk and skim milk to unregulated plants less than 500 miles from Boca Raton, Florida, unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and Class II utilization at the unregulated plant is equal to the transfer. (Pro rata assignment of milk received from more than one Federal order.)

- b. Transfers of Class I products in consumer packages.
- c. All bulk transfers of milk and skim milk to plants 500 miles or more from Boca Raton, Florida.
- d. Bulk transfers of cream unless the transferring handler claims Class II and the unregulated plant has Class II utilization to the extent of the transfers.
- e. Bulk transfers of milk and skim milk to regulated plants to the extent classified in Class I under the other order.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class III, in series after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

- a. Receipts not priced as Class I under another order and received from plants or dairy farmers outside the State of Florida.
- b. Receipts not priced as Class I under another order and received from plants or dairy farmers located in the State of Florida.
- c. Receipts priced as Class I under another order less disposition of unpriced skim milk in skim milk and milk by the unregulated plant.
- d. Nonfluid products reprocessed at the plant.

2. Compensatory payments. Apply to "a" and "b" receipts in Class I above, whenever 95 percent or more of total deliveries of producer milk are used in Class I at all regulated plants. Payment rate: Class I price adjusted by location differential at plant where received from farmers, less:

- a. Florida plants, Class II price.
- b. Plants outside Florida, price computed for 2 "b" under Class prices.

Class Prices: (4.0 percent butterfat test)

1. Basic formula. No provisions.

2. Class I price shall be \$7.00 with a supply-demand adjustment. Such adjustment is determined by the relationship between the ratio of producer receipts and gross Class I in second and third preceding months and standard utilization percentages provided in the order. Adjustment is 1.5 cents for each 1 percent that utilization in the market differs from the standard. Adjusted price shall not exceed by more than \$4.00 the higher of the price computed in "a" or "b" below and be not less than such price plus \$2.75.

- a. Midwest condenseries. Average price paid at Midwest condenseries (3.5 percent) and add Chicago 92-score butter price for the month $\times 0.625$.
- b. $(\text{Chicago 92-score butter price} \times 4.8) + (\text{Chicago area spray powder price} - 5 \text{ cents} \times 7.5)$.

3. Class II. $(\text{Chicago 92-score butter price} \times 1.25 + 4 \text{ cents} \times 4) + (\text{Chicago area spray powder price} + 2.5 \text{ cents} \times 8.5)$.

4. Class III. $(\text{Chicago 92-score butter price} \times 1.25 + 4 \text{ cents} \times 4) + (\text{Chicago area spray powder price} - 8 \text{ cents} \times 8.5)$.

5. Class IV. $(\text{Chicago 92-score butter price} \times 1.25 + 4 \text{ cents} \times 4)$.

Butterfat Differentials:

All Classes and Producer. 7.5 cents for each one-tenth of one percent above or below 4.0 percent milk.

Location Differentials:

Class I and producer milk. Apply to plants located 60 miles or more from Boca Raton, Florida; deduct:

- a. 13.0 cents - 60 to 70 miles.
- b. 1.5 cents - each additional 10 miles.

*Type of Pool:

Market wide, monthly pool.

Expenses of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other-source milk allocated to Class I, except that if a handler uses more than one accounting period in a month the rate may be multiplied by the number of accounting periods.
2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area or if such a plant elects to make payments to dairy farmers at order prices, the same rate as a regulated plant on all milk received from dairy farmers or on all Class I milk, whichever is greater.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight, deductible from nonmembers must be paid to the market administrator.

*2. Base payment. No provisions.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal orders.
 - a. Handlers operating distributing plants from which a greater portion of their Class I milk is disposed of on routes in the marketing area of another order and,
 - b. Handlers operating supply type plants which are regulated under another order and all milk and skim milk shipped from their plants is Class I under such other order, or such plants which would be regulated under another order if not regulated by this order, are not subject to regulation under this order except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.
2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:
 - a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
 - b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.

c. Make compensatory payments:

(1) On Class I route disposition in the marketing area; rate is that applicable to receipts from unregulated by regulated plants; or, if the handler so elects.

(2) On all milk received from dairy farmers; amount paid is the difference between class value of milk at the unregulated plant at order prices and payments to dairy farmers.

21

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 32
Suburban St. Louis, Illinois

Order, revised 5-1-63:

(*indicates revised provisions)

See: Order suspension page for possible temporary changes.

Marketing Area:

All territory, including governmental installations and institutions, in the following Illinois counties known as the "base zone": Clinton, Franklin, Jackson, Jefferson, Madison, Marion, Monroe, Perry, Randolph, St. Clair (except Scott Military Reservation, East St. Louis, Centerville, Canteen, and Stites townships and the city of Belleville), Washington, and Williamson, and the following counties known as the "northern zone": Bond, Calhoun, Fayette, Greene, Jersey, Macoupin, and Montgomery.

Population (1960 Census): 753,304

Principal places are: Alton, Granite City, Wood River Township, and Mount Vernon, Illinois.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing or supply plant from which Class I milk is disposed of in the marketing area.
3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant.
4. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk which is received in a tank truck owned or operated under the control of the association and delivered in such trucks to regulated plants.

Producer-Handler:

A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Class I milk received only from his own production or from regulated plants is distributed in the marketing area.

*Producer:

Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by any health authority and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority and from which during the month:
 - a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area is not less than an average of 7,000 pounds per day or not less than 20 percent of the plants total Class I milk, whichever is less.

b. Total route disposition of Class I milk is 50 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers.

2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority for fluid consumption which ships 50 percent or more of its approved receipts from dairy farmers to a regulated distributing plant from which not less than 50 percent of its approved milk is distributed on routes as Class I milk. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant in the months August through January is a supply plant in the following February through July unless nonregulated status is requested.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of in the form of fluid milk product. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; butter-milk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.
- b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.
- b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products at the end of the month.
- c. Disposed of for livestock feed.
- d. Skim milk dumped upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.
- e. In shrinkage of other source milk.
- f. In shrinkage of producer milk not to exceed 2 percent.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

Transfers from one regulated plant to another in the form of fluid milk products are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

The following are Class I:

- a. Bulk transfers of fluid milk products to producer-handlers.
- b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.
- c. Transfers to unregulated plants unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and utilization in Class I at the unregulated plants does not exceed receipts from dairy farmers and plants regulated under this or other Federal orders. If Class I utilization does exceed such receipts, the transfers are Class I to the extent of the excess.

The available Class I is prorated at the unregulated to receipts from all Federal order plants.

d. Bulk transfers of fluid milk products to plants 150 miles or more from Alma, Alton, Benton, or Red Bud, Illinois or over 50 miles from the transferring plant.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

- a. Receipts not priced under another order.
- b. Receipts priced under another order.

2. Compensatory payments. Apply to receipts in Class I, above. Payment rate: Class I price adjusted by butterfat and location differentials, less:

March through July Class II price, adjusted by Class II butterfat differential.

August through February Uniform price, adjusted by producer butterfat and location differentials.

Class Prices: (3.5 percent butterfat test)

1. Basic formula. Higher of the following:

a. Midwest condenseries. Average price paid at Midwest condenseries and the following local plants for 3.5 percent milk:

- Carnation Company, Seymour, Missouri
- Carnation Company, Ava, Missouri
- Litchfield Creamery, Litchfield, Illinois
- Pet Milk Company, Greenville, Illinois

b. Butter-powder price. (Chicago 92-score butter price \times 4.2) + (Chicago area spray-roller powder price - 5.5 cents \times 7.0).

2. Class I. Price at plants located in the base zone 1/ shall be 10 cents less, and at plants located in the northern zone 1/ shall be 15 cents less than the St. Louis Federal order Class I price effective in the 0 to 30 mile zone.

3. Class II. St. Louis Class II price for same month.

Butterfat Differentials:

- 1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the previous month \times 0.120.
- 2. Class II. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month \times 0.115.
- 3. Producer. Weighted average of Class I and Class II differentials.

1/ See marketing area definition.

Location Differentials:

Class I and producer. Apply to plants located 50 miles or more from Alma, Alton, Benton, or Red Bud, Illinois, whichever is closest; deduct:

- a. 9 cents - 50 to 60 miles.
- b. 1.5 cents - each additional 10 miles.

Type of Pool:

Market wide, monthly pool with seasonal incentive payment plan under which deductions at the rate of 10 cents per hundred pounds are withheld from payments to producers, April through July, and paid out at the rate of one-third of the fund, each month October through December.

Excess of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other-source milk allocated to Class I.
2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area or on all milk received from dairy farmers, if they elect to make payments to dairy farmers at order prices.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight, deductible from nonmembers must be paid to the market administrator.
2. Base payment. No provisions.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk on routes in the marketing area of another order, are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.
2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:
 - a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
 - b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.
 - c. Make compensatory payments:
 - (1) On Class I route disposition in the marketing area; rate is that applicable to receipts from unregulated by regulated plants; or, if the handler so elects,
 - (2) On all milk received from dairy farmers; amount paid is the difference between class values at order prices and payments to dairy farmers.

Order, revised 3-1-62:

(*indicates revised provisions)

See: Order suspension page for possible temporary changes.

Marketing Area:

All territory, in the Ohio Counties of Fulton and Lucas, with specified areas in Sandusky and Wood Counties. Also specified areas in the Michigan Counties of Lenawee and Monroe.

Population (1960 Census): 638,780

Principal places are: Toledo, Bowling Green, and Oregon, Ohio; and Monroe, Michigan.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which Class I milk is disposed of in the marketing area.
3. The operator of an unregulated plant from which milk, skim milk, or cream is transferred to plant described in "2".
4. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant.

Producer-Handler:

A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Class I milk received only from his own production or from regulated or unregulated plants is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by any health authority and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant from which during the month:

Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area averages 10,000 pounds during the month.

2. Supply plant. A plant which ships 70,000 pounds or more of milk, skim milk, or cream during the month to a distributing plant at which any part of such shipment is allocated to Class I.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product and egg nog. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.
- b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce any product other than a Class I milk product.
- b. Contained in inventories of Class I milk products at the end of the month.
- c. Disposed of for livestock feed.
- d. In shrinkage of producer milk and other source milk not to exceed 2 percent.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

In the form of fluid milk products are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants, in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

The following are Class I:

- a. Transfers to producer-handlers.
- b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.
- c. Bulk transfers of milk, skim milk or cream to unregulated plants located within 250 miles of Toledo unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and utilization at the unregulated plant is established.
- d. Bulk transfers of milk, skim milk or cream to plants 250 miles or more from Toledo, Ohio.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

Fluid milk products and nonfluid milk products reprocessed in the plant.

2. Compensatory payments. No provisions.

*Class Prices: (3.5 percent butterfat test)

1. Basic formula. Minnesota-Wisconsin plant price: Average price paid per hundredweight for manufacturing grade milk, f.o.b. plants in Minnesota and Wisconsin adjusted to a 3.5 percent butterfat content by Chicago 92-score butter price for the month x 0.120.

2. Class I. Basic formula price for the month plus:

- \$1.25: February through July
 1.65: August through January

With a supply-demand adjustment applied to the resulting price. Such adjustment is determined by the relationship between the ratio of producer receipts and gross Class I in first and second preceding months and standard utilization percentages provided in the order. Maximum adjustment is 50 cents for 16 percentage units that utilization in the market differs from the standard.

3. Class II. The higher of the following:

- a. Midwest condenseries. Average price paid at Midwest condenseries (3.5 percent).
 b. Butter-powder price. (Chicago 92-score butter price -3 cents x 4.2) plus (Chicago area spray roller price -5.5 cents x 8.2).

Butterfat Differentials:

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 0.125, and adjusted to the nearest tenth of a cent.
2. Class II. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 0.120, and adjusted to the nearest tenth of a cent.
3. Producer. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 0.12, and adjusted to the nearest half of a cent.

Location Differentials:

Class I and producer. Apply to plants located 60 miles or more from Toledo, Ohio; deduct:

- a. 15.0 cents - 60 to 74 miles.
- b. 17.0 cents - 75 to 89 miles.
- c. 2.0 cents - each additional 15 miles.

Type of Pool:

Individual handler, monthly pool.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 2 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other-source milk allocated to Class I.
2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight, deductible from nonmembers must be paid to the market administrator.
2. Base payment. No provisions.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their fluid milk products on routes in the marketing area of another order are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.
2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:
 - a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
 - b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 43

Upstate Michigan

Order, revised 3-1-62:

(*indicates revised provisions)

See: Order suspension page for possible temporary changes.

Marketing Area:

All territory, including all municipal corporations, within the counties of Antrim, Benzie, Charlevoix, Cheboygen, Crawford, Emmett, Grand Traverse, Kalkaska, Leelanau, Manistee, Otsego, Wexford, and Presque Isle County, except for the civil townships of Krakau, and Presque Isle; all in the state of Michigan.

Population (1960 Census): 171,687

Principal places are: Traverse City, Cadillac, and Manistee, Michigan.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant.
3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant.

Producer-Handler:

A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which fluid milk products received only from his own production or from other plants is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by any health authority and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted year around under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant from which during the month:
 - a. Disposition of fluid milk products on routes in the marketing area averages 150,000 pounds or is 20 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers.
 - b. Total route disposition of fluid milk products is 50 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants.
2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority for fluid consumption which ships 50 percent or more of its approved receipts from dairy farmers to a regulated distributing plant. A plant which

ships 50 percent or more of its approved receipts from dairy farmers to a regulated distributing plant. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant in the months July through January is a supply plant in the following February through June unless nonregulated status is requested.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately in each Class. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; buttermilk; flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.
- b. Not accounted for as Class II or Class III use milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce any product other than those specified in Class I or Class III.
- b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products and cream at the end of the month.
- c. In shrinkage of producer milk, not to exceed 2 percent.
- d. Disposed of as fluid cream.

3. Class III. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce butter, nonfat or whole dry milk, or cheese in any form except cottage cheese.
- b. In skim milk dumped or butterfat and skim milk disposed of for live-stock feed upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.
- c. In shrinkage of other source milk.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

Transfers from one regulated plant to another in the form of milk or skim milk are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

The following are Class I:

- a. Transfers to producer-handlers.
- b. Transfers to unregulated plants and plants under another Federal order unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and utilization at the unregulated plants do not exceed receipts from dairy farmers and receipts from Southern Michigan order plants. If Class I utilization does exceed such receipts, the transfers are Class I to the extent of the excess.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Subtraction of producer shrinkage from Class II and subtraction of receipts classified and priced under another Federal order of milk and milk products in packaged form which were disposed of in the same form as received and classified. The remaining other source milk from unregulated plants is subtracted in the following order beginning with Class III.

- a. Other source milk not priced under another Federal order.
- b. Other source whole milk not priced under another Federal order.
- c. Other-source milk priced under another order during July and August producer milk is allocated to Class II before steps "b" and "c" above, in an amount equal to the least of:

(1) The weighted average percentage of Class II utilization of producer receipts in the preceding 10 months,

(2) Eight percent of producer receipts, or

(3) The remainder of other source milk after step "a" above.

2. Compensatory payments. No provisions.

Class Prices: (3.5 percent butterfat test)

*1. Basic formula. Minnesota-Wisconsin plant price: Average price paid per hundredweight for manufacturing grade milk, f.o.b. plants in Minnesota and Wisconsin adjusted to a 3.5 percent butterfat content by Chicago 92-score butter price for the month x 0.120.

2. Class I. Basic formula price for the month plus:

\$1.05: February through June.

1.45: July through January.

*3. Class II. The highest of:

a. Midwest condenseries. Average price paid at Midwest condenseries for 3.5 percent milk.

b. Butter-powder. (Chicago 92-score butter price -3 cents x 4.2) plus (Chicago area spray-roller powder price -5.5 cents x 8.2).

c. Local plants. Average price paid for 3.5 percent milk at the following local plants:

Kraft Foods Company, Cadillac, Michigan

Kraft Foods Company, Clare, Michigan

*5. Class III.

Class II price minus 20 cents.

Butterfat Differentials:

Classes I, II, and III and producer. Seven cents differential when "Chicago 92-score butter price" for the current month is 60 cents:

- a. Differential is increased $\frac{1}{2}$ cent for each full 5 cents that the butter price is over 60 cents.

- b. Differential is decreased $\frac{1}{2}$ cent for each full 5 cents that the butter price is below 64.99 cents.

Location Differentials:

Class I and producer. For plants located 90 miles or more from the Court House in either Grayling or Manistee, whichever is closer; deduct:

- a. 12 cents - 90 to 110 miles.
- b. 1 cent - each additional 20 miles over 110 miles.

Type of Pool:

Market wide, monthly pool.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other-source milk allocated to Class I.
2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area or on all milk received from dairy farmers, if they elect to make payments to dairy farmers at order prices - see Special Handler Provisions.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight, deductible from nonmembers must be paid to the market administrator.
2. Base payment. No provisions.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk in the marketing area of another order in the month, or the preceding 12 months, are not subject to regulation under this order except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.
2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders.
 - a. Plants from which an average of less than 100 points of Class I milk per day is disposed of, during the month, on routes in the marketing area are not subject to regulation under this order except for reports which may be required by the market administrator. (One point is equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of cream or one quart of any other product.)
 - b. Plants which distribute more than 100 points of Class I products per day on routes wholly or partially in the marketing area are required to:
 - (1) Submit required reports to the market administrator.
 - (2) Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.

(3) Make compensatory payments:

(a) On Class I route disposition in the marketing area; rate is the difference between the Class I and Class III prices; if the handler so elects, or

(b) On all milk received from dairy farmers; amount paid is the difference between class values at order prices and payments to dairy farmers, such payments in this option are limited to amounts in (a) above.

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FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 48
Youngstown-Warren, Ohio

Order, revised:

5-1-63 (*indicates revised provisions)

6-4-63 (**indicates revised provisions)

See: Order suspension page for possible temporary changes.

Marketing Area:

All territory in Trumbull and Mahoning Counties, (except Smith Township in Mahoning County), and Perry Township in Columbiana County, Ohio.

Population (1960 Census): 515,592

Principal places are: Youngstown and Warren, Ohio

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which Class I milk is disposed of in the marketing area.
3. The operator of an unregulated supply plant.
4. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant.
5. A cooperative association with respect to member producers' milk delivered for its account to a regulated plant in a tank truck controlled by the association.

Producer-Handler:

A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Class I milk received only from his own production or from regulated plants is distributed in the marketing area.

**Producer:

Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by any health authority and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority and from which during the month:
 - a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area is 10 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers, and cooperative associations; and
 - b. Total route disposition of Class I milk is 50 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers, supply plants, and cooperative associations, or

c. A plant from which 60 percent or more of total receipts from dairy farmers, supply plants, and cooperative associations, is distributed as Class I milk on routes, but whose Class I disposition on routes in the marketing area is less than 10 percent of such receipts, unless nonregulated status is requested.

2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority for fluid consumption which ships 50 percent or more of its approved receipts from dairy farmers and cooperative associations to regulated distributing plants. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant in the months September through January is a supply plant in the following February through August unless nonregulated status is requested.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and milk products used to fortify fluid milk products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product, except eggnog. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk. (Fortified products shall be Class I up to the weight of an equal volume of an unmodified fluid milk product of the same nature and butterfat content).
- b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

*2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.
- b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products at the end of the month.
- c. Disposed of to commercial food manufacturers.
- d. Disposed of for livestock feed and contained in products dumped upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.
- e. Contained in that portion of fortified milk or skim milk not classified as Class I.
- f. Not accounted for in Class I.
- g. In shrinkage of other source milk.
- h. In shrinkage of producer milk (except that diverted to a nonpool plant), not to exceed 2 percent, with 1.5 percent being allowed on bulk receipts from other handlers (except cream), less 1.5 percent on bulk shipments to other plants (except cream). A handler has the option to pay, in the case of a cooperative producer's bulk tank milk, on farm weights and get full 2 percent credit.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

Transfers from one regulated plant to another in the form of fluid milk products are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

The following are Class I:

- a. Bulk transfers to producer-handlers.
- b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.
- c. Bulk transfers of fluid milk products (except non-Grade A cream) to unregulated plants within 250 miles of Youngstown or Warren, unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and Class I utilization at the unregulated plants does not exceed receipts from dairy farmers and packaged Class I receipts from handlers regulated under this or any other Federal order. If Class I utilization does exceed such receipts, the transfers are Class I to the extent of the excess and are prorated to receipts from other Federal orders.
- d. Bulk transfers of fluid milk products (except non-Grade A cream) to plants 250 miles or more from Youngstown or Warren, Ohio.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):
 - a. Receipts not priced under another order.
 - b. Receipts pooled, but not priced as Class I under another order.
 - c. Receipts pooled and priced as Class I under another order.
2. Compensatory payments. Apply to "a" and "b" receipts in Class I, above, whenever total deliveries of producer milk are 110 percent or more of total Class I at all regulated plants. Payment rate: Class I price adjusted by butterfat and location differentials, less: Class II price, adjusted by Class II butterfat differential.

Class Prices: (3.5 percent butterfat test)

1. Basic formula. The higher of the following:
 - a. Midwest condenseries. Average price paid at Midwest condenseries 3.5 percent.
 - b. $(\text{Chicago butter price} - 3 \text{ cents} \times 4.2) + (\text{Chicago area spray-roller price} - 5.5 \text{ cents} \times 8.2)$.
- *2. Class I. Class I price under Federal Order No. 36 (Northeastern Ohio) plus 10 cents.
3. Class II. The basic formula price.

Butterfat Differentials:

- *1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the preceding month $\times 0.13$.
2. Class II. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month $\times 0.115$.
3. Producer. Weighted average of Class I and Class II differentials.

Location differentials:

Class I and producer. For plants located 50 miles or more from Youngstown or Warren, Ohio, whichever is closer; deduct:

- a. 10.0 cents - 50 to 50 miles.
- b. 1.5 cents - each additional 10 miles.

Type of Pool:

Market wide, monthly pool.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other-source milk allocated to Class I.
2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight, deductible from nonmembers must be paid to the market administrator.
2. Base payment. No provisions.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk on routes in the marketing area of another order, are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.
2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:
 - a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
 - b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.
 - c. Make compensatory payments on Class I route disposition in the marketing area; rate is that applicable to receipts from unregulated by regulated plants.